CLAIMS

Claim 1: An information processing method, comprising:

an acquisition step that acquires target data, which is time series data including sampling values for each sampling timing, and standard time series data that serves as a criterion for judging whether the target data is normal or not;

a generation step that, for each of the sampling values of the standard time series data, decides a relative sampling timing and generates distribution data indicating a distribution range of the relative sampling timing, wherein a starting point of the relative sampling timing is a sampling timing that is a predetermined value before a sampling timing corresponding to the sampling value, and the relative sampling timing is expressed by a difference between the sampling timing corresponding to the sampling value and the starting point; and

a decision step that decides a warping path based on the target data and the standard time series data such that it is included within the distribution range of the relative sampling timing decided based on the distribution data.

Claim 2: The information processing method according to claim 1,

wherein the decision step

compares all the sampling values of the target data and the standard time series data with each other, and decides a warping path that minimizes a distance between the target data and the standard time series data as the warping path.

Claim 3: The information processing method according to claim 2,

wherein the decision step

decides the warping path by restricting a path of the warping path within the

distribution range of the relative sampling timing decided based on the distribution data.

Claim 4: The information processing method described in claim 2,

wherein the information processing method further comprises a calculation step that calculates a distance between the target data and the standard time series data by accumulating values on a path of the warping path.

Claim 5: The information processing method described in claim 4,

wherein the information processing method further comprises a judgment step that judges the target data to be abnormal in a case where the distance calculated by the calculation step is equal to or greater than a predetermined threshold.

Claim 6: The information processing method according to claim 1,

wherein the distribution data is a range of variation in values represented by a difference between the relative sampling timing and a sampling timing of normal data, which is time series data during normal condition.

Claim 7: An information processing device, comprising:

an acquisition part that acquires target data, which is time series data including sampling values for each sampling timing, and standard time series data that serves as a criterion for judging whether the target data is normal or not;

a generation part that, for each of the sampling values of the standard time series data, decides a relative sampling timing and generates distribution data indicating a distribution range of the relative sampling timing, wherein a starting point of the relative sampling timing is a

sampling timing that is a predetermined value before a sampling timing corresponding to the sampling value, and the relative sampling timing is expressed by a difference between the sampling timing corresponding to the sampling value and the starting point;

a decision part that decides a warping path based on the target data and the standard time series data such that it is included within the distribution range of the relative sampling timing decided based on the distribution data.